

Annual Report to the Community www.utcourts.gov



ENSURING JUSTICE FOR ALL 2010

Introduction

The year 2009 proved to be a challenging one for the courts, and, by all indications, 2010 appears to hold a similar set of challenges. The reason, of course, is the economic downturn our state and nation are facing. For the courts, this has been a twofold challenge. Difficult economic times actually increase the work of the courts. In fiscal year 2009, we experienced an unprecedented increase of 15 percent in case filings, or more than 40,000 new cases. At the same time—like the rest of state government—court funding decreased by 5.5 percent, requiring a reduction of 6 percent in our state-wide workforce. We literally were called upon to do far more with less.

We are pleased to report that our dedicated judges and staff have risen to the occasion. Despite hiring freezes of judges and staff, layoffs, and numerous other cost cutting measures, the work of the courts continues to be completed effectively and timely. The Judicial Council, which is the governing body for our court system, has taken wise and prudent action in the face of these economic challenges and continues to seek out ways for our courts to do more with less.

This year's annual report highlights a number of business solutions being used to re-tool and reorganize the administration of the courts. These

include a new transcript management system—needed when budget reductions required replacing court reporters with digital recording technology—electronic filing, document, and payment systems that are being implemented state-wide, along with electronic warrants and electronic meetings. These measures are designed not just to improve efficiency inside the courthouse, but to provide improved access and convenience for those using the courts.

It is our hope that this report will help the public better understand the work of the courts and how we are working to improve the business side of the court operations, while protecting the rights of parties to accessible, open, and fair courts.

We would like to express our appreciation to Governor Gary Herbert, and members of the Legislature for their continued support of Utah's courts.



HONORABLE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court



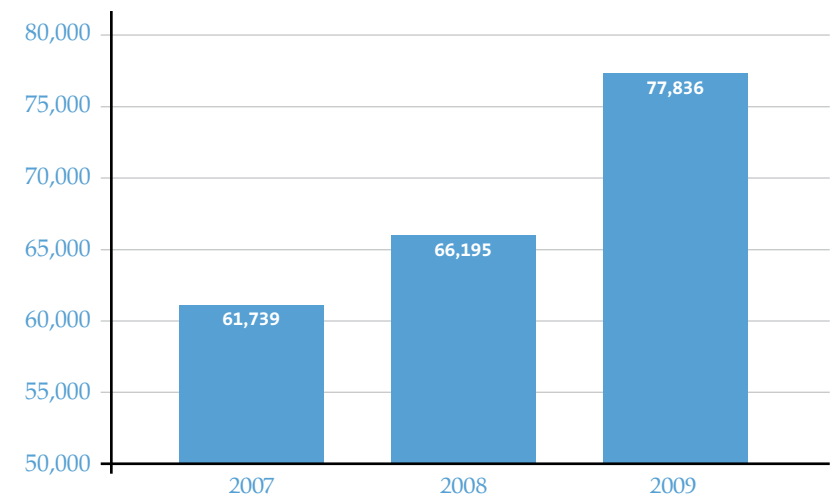
DANIEL J. BECKER
Utah State Court Administrator

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UTAH STATE COURTS MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.



DEBT COLLECTION CASES FILED IN UTAH DISTRICT COURTS



Business Solutions

IMPROVING COURT EFFICIENCY

In today's budget-conscious economy, businesses—whether nonprofit, for-profit, or government agencies—are constantly examining how to be more efficient and effective. It's not just a bottom-line mentality, but one that is driven by customer satisfaction. And it's not just doing more with less, but doing it better.

The Utah State Courts have been re-tooling systems and reorganizing internal structures to improve operational efficiency. A recent example of this is the court's new Transcript Management System. In July 2009, the state courts made a major shift in how the official court record is kept and transcripts provided. The court now relies exclusively on digital recording for the court record and all transcripts for official purposes are processed by the Appellate Court clerk's office. What was a challenging transition to a new system has proven to be a more efficient way to deliver transcripts for less money. Prior to the new system, the average transcript on appeal took 138 days to process. Today, the turnaround time is 16 days for cases on appeal and 12 days for other hearings.

The new transcript system is the result of a visionary web-based transcript ordering and management

system developed by the state court's IT Department. This system is one example of implementing e-business solutions to better serve court users. The state courts are continually looking at ways to become more accessible to the public 24-hours a day by expanding services available at www.utcourts.gov. Another example is online payments. In October 2009, the courts began accepting payments of traffic and criminal fines via the website. This service is convenient and saves court users time in traveling to the courthouse.

Another step to becoming an electronic courthouse is the addition of electronic filing—or e-Filing—of general civil case types. The program allows attorneys to file initial documents in a case, file documents on existing cases, and download documents filed on a case. However, e-Filing does more than allow attorneys to file documents electronically. E-Filing also provides courtesy notifications to attorneys as events in a case occur.

The court's e-warrant system is another online program that has increased the court's and law enforcement's efficiency. The e-warrant program allows law enforcement agencies to request blood draws and search warrants from judges through a new online application. This saves

investigative time and helps police to quickly collect and preserve evidence.

Utah's Online Court Assistance Program—OCAP—continues to provide court users with step-by-step instructions on how to prepare court documents for divorce, child custody and support, protective orders, stalking orders, guardianship actions, and landlord tenant cases.

Creating efficiencies doesn't end with external court users. With a computer, a camera, and the Internet, court staff are now able to attend meetings from the convenience of their office through an Internet video conference system. This option saves employees travel time and costs.

Advances in e-business have allowed the court to be more efficient in doing business, however, people often prefer (and law often dictates) face-to-face contact with the court. To address staffing challenges, the court has examined changes in clerk of court operations the past two years. The Clerical Restructuring Committee has been cross training staff and implementing professional development programs for court clerks. The outcome is improved court operations through a more prepared workforce, reduced staff turnover, and enhanced service to the public.

Evidence-Based Practices in District Court

Utah's juvenile courts have been gathering data and implementing programs to best rehabilitate youth for more than 20 years. This approach to improve the effectiveness of treatment programs—known as Evidence-Based Practices (EBP)—is fairly new to the district or trial courts who sentence adult offenders. An EBP program is now underway by Utah's district courts to improve public safety and lower the cost of punishing criminals by reducing new crimes by adult offenders.

To begin educating those involved in implementing EBP, the Utah State Courts and the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (UCCJJ) sponsored a symposium titled "Evidence-based Practices in Community Corrections and Sentencing," in June 2009. The symposium addressed EBP from the perspective of treatment, probation, prosecution, defense, and the judiciary. Experts in the field addressed policies and practices that work to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and address victims' needs, while at the same time reducing the rate at which offenders commit new crimes.

Additional educational programs are being developed for entities that implement EBP and efforts are underway to inform policy-makers about how EBP can better protect the public and reduce taxpayer costs. The courts are also working with other state entities to improve data sharing to enable judges, policy-makers, and the public to evaluate





the effectiveness of EBP in reducing new crimes by offenders.

The district courts will consider scientifically-proven assessments of the risk that an offender will commit a new crime to determine how low- and medium-risk offenders should be supervised and treated when released to the community. The courts are also developing better methods to hold offenders who violate terms of their probation accountable in a swift, certain, and progressively stronger manner.

In addition to the court's efforts, the UCCJJ is implementing EBP by engaging in a broad study of sentencing and incarceration policies to identify opportunities to save taxpayer costs without compromising public safety or other important objectives of the criminal justice system.

Probate Law And Procedure-Guardianship/ Conservatorships

For years, the rights of abused minors and their parents have been protected by highly-structured proceedings in juvenile court that pay significant attention to detail and due process. But the same level of protection has not always been available to incapacitated adults.

An Ad hoc Committee on Probate Law and Procedure formed by the Utah Judicial Council began working in 2007 to study probate policies and procedures. The committee focused its efforts on guardianships and conservatorships. A conservator decides how to manage the

estate of another person, while a guardian makes decisions about the person's health and well-being.

After in-depth study, the committee recommended numerous changes to Utah's statutes and rules governing the appointment process and the way the courts think about the relationship between a protected person and a fiduciary. The recommendations include the following: ensure qualified legal representation for the respondent; appoint an interpreter for respondents with limited English proficiency; develop mediation for guardianship and conservatorship cases; and improve education for judges, staff, attorneys, and the public about the rights of the protected person, obligations of the fiduciary, and requirements of the appointment process.

Legislation proposed for the 2010 Legislative session is aimed at better protecting incapacitated adults. Among the improvements being proposed are: modernize the definition of incapacity to reflect developments in the law and medical science; protect the rights of the protected person during the appointment process; emphasize the importance of limited authority in guardians and conservators—limited to the needs of the protected person; and improve accountability of the guardian and conservator for the life, property, and well-being of the protected person.



Children in Court

Children and court are two words not commonly associated with one another. But in reality, youth do become involved with the court system—because of breaking the law or issues involving a child’s well being. When a child’s welfare is at issue, it is in the best interest of everyone involved if a court case can be resolved quickly to avoid a lengthy court process.

The court’s Child Welfare Mediation Program is an alternative to litigation in child welfare matters that resolves issues with less friction. Mediators facilitate a process that responds to the needs of families and children and offers all parties the opportunity to create mutually satisfactory solutions.

Children often become involved with court indirectly through their parent’s divorce. Parents or legal guardians of children under age 18 who are going through a divorce are required by the court to attend the Divorce Orientation and Education for Parents Program. The class provides parents with information to help them support their children’s well being during and after the divorce process. The instructor reviews ways to reduce a child’s exposure to conflict between their parents, while encouraging the parents to cooperate in co-parenting their children. The program also provides parents with helpful ways to

communicate with their children about the divorce and ways to promote self-esteem in children.

When a divorce is contested, mediation is mandatory to resolve disputes that arise. Mediation is especially effective in family-related matters because the process encourages collaborative problem solving by everyone involved. Mediation provides an opportunity for direct communication and sharing of information between individuals, which is effective when strong emotional issues arise. In addition, mediation is typically faster and less expensive than the traditional court process and promotes positive co-parenting relationships between former spouses.

When parents violate the court’s order regarding visitation with children, the court’s Co-Parenting Mediation Program can help resolve the issue. In these cases, the mediator facilitates communication between parents regarding visitation and assists them in creating a parent-time plan that meets their family’s needs.

When it comes to divorce, children shouldn’t be left out of the loop in decisions impacting their lives. Not only do they need information to understand the divorce process, but also skills to help them communicate with their parents

COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Publishing performance measures is one way the Utah State Courts aims to be transparent in its daily operations.

In 2004, the Utah Judicial Council implemented a court performance measurement system based on a national set of performance measures known as CourTools. The purpose of CourTools is to help courts nationwide identify and monitor performance measures and to make improvements to better serve the public's needs.

The Utah State Courts has a court performance measurement webpage—www.utcourts.gov/courttools—that includes information relating to access and fairness, trust and confidence, case management, collection of fines/fees/restitution, employee satisfaction, and effective use of jurors.

In 2008, a Juvenile Report Card was added to the performance measures to inform the community of the progress Utah's juvenile courts are making in furthering safety, restoring justice for victims, and reducing the risk of re-offending. This year, aggregate data on judicial performance was added to the information.

about the divorce. The court's Divorce Education for Children Pilot Program was started in 2005 to help demystify the court process with kids. Children 9- to 12-years old—whose parents are divorced or divorcing—are invited to attend a class, which is held twice each month at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse. The class helps identify feelings common to children in divorce situations, while teaching communication skills to empower the kids to express their feelings. The course is designed to minimize the adverse effects divorce has on children by teaching them coping skills and letting the kids know they aren't alone in the process.

While children and court will never be mutually exclusive, the outcomes can be more positive when everyone works together toward a common solution.



JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

One change the public can expect to see in the next few years is the way judicial performance evaluation measurements are undertaken. In 2008, the legislature established an independent Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission to periodically evaluate the performance of Utah's judges. A mid-term evaluation of each judge is aimed at self-improvement, while an end-of-term evaluation generates information for voters to use in deciding whether to retain the judge in office at election time.

In 2009 and early 2010, the commission will conduct midterm, self-improvement evaluations for judges who stand for retention election in 2012. Results of the end-of-term evaluation for these judges will be made public prior to the 2012 election—both in the voter information pamphlet and on a dedicated commission website, www.judges.utah.gov.

To develop the data, the commission will survey attorneys, jurors, litigants, witnesses, and court staff. The commission will also conduct a courtroom observation program. In addition, the commission may publish other performance standards, such as compliance with judicial education standards and compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Utah is one of a relatively small number of states in the nation that conducts judicial performance evaluations. The change in the process will make a good system even better.



Improving Access to Court Information

The move to one central case management system in Utah's courts is well underway. The advantages to a central source for case information are numerous. In addition to increased efficiency, maintaining data in one central source allows for better management of court cases. For example, if a defendant has a misdemeanor DUI charge in a Justice Court, it is helpful for a judge to consider this when a similar case arises in District Court.

During the 2008 Legislative Session, a law was enacted that required all justice courts to use a common case management system by the year 2011. Since this time, the state court's IT Department has been steadily converting Justice Court case information to meet the legislative mandate. As a result of this effort, Justice Court case information is now available to the public through the court's centralized database system known as XChange.

The XChange database is used daily by government agencies, law enforcement, title companies, law firms, media outlets, and others to track the status of court cases. District Court case information has been available through the XChange service for more than 10 years.

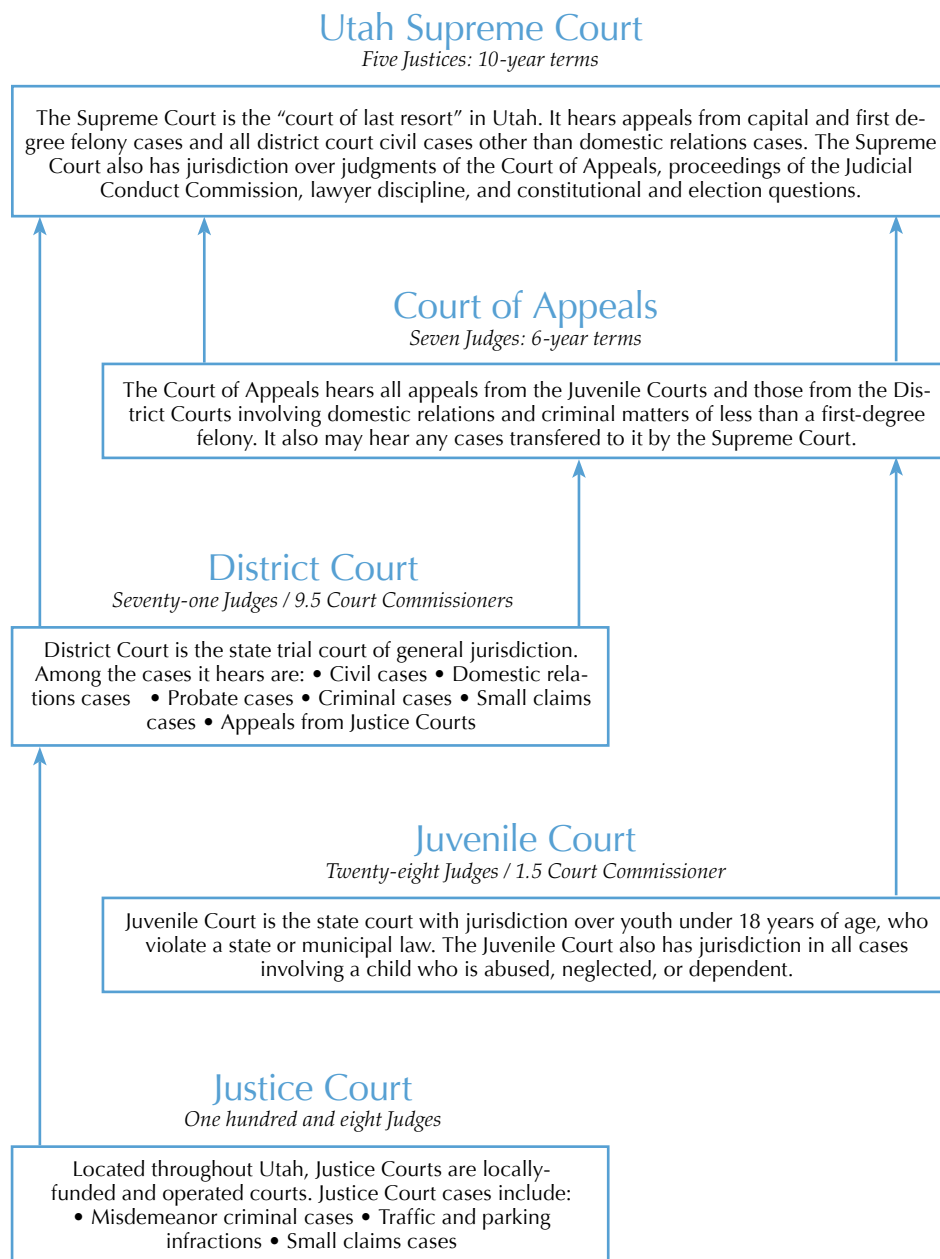
XChange provides case information—referred to as the court docket—and includes information such as when and

what documents have been filed in the case, when and what hearings have been held or are scheduled in the case, when and what judgments have been entered in the case, and the outcome of completed cases.

As part of the Justice Court conversion, court case information from more than 78 city and county justice courts was available on XChange as of Nov. 2009. To meet the 2011 deadline, about two justice courts are being converted to the centralized system each month.



Navigating the Court System



Court Governance and Administration



2009-2010 UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

FRONT ROW

Judge Donald Eyre, Jr., Judge Judith S.H. Atherton, Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker, Judge G. Michael Westfall, Judge Kimberly K. Hornak, Judge Gregory K. Orme

BACK ROW

Judge Paul Maughan, Judge Hans Q. Chamberlain, Utah State Bar Representative Lori Nelson, Esq., Judge Thomas L. Willmore, Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, Judge Keith Stoney, Judge G.A. “Jody” Petry,

Not Pictured: Justice Ronald E. Nehring

Utah Judicial Council

The Utah Judicial Council directs the activities of all Utah state courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and nonjudicial personnel. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE HANS CHAMBERLAIN,
Vice chair, Fifth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE G. A. "JODY" PETRY,
Uintah County Justice Court

JUDGE JUDITH S.H. ATHERTON,
Third District Court

JUDGE KEITH STONEY,
Saratoga Springs and West Valley City Justice Court

JUDGE J. DONALD EYRE,
Fourth District Court

JUDGE G. MICHAEL WESTFALL,
Fifth District Court

JUDGE KIMBERLY K. HORNAK,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE THOMAS L. WILLMORE,
First District Court

JUDGE PAUL MAUGHAN,
Third District Court

LORI NELSON, ESQ.
Utah State Bar Representative

JUDGE BRENDAN P. McCULLAGH,
West Valley City Justice Court

DANIEL J. BECKER,
Secretariat, State Court Administrator

JUSTICE RONALD E. NEHRING,
Utah Supreme Court

CHIEF JUSTICE LEADS NATIONAL COURT ORGANIZATION

In August 2009, Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice Christine M. Durham was elected chair of the Board of Directors of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). At the same time, Chief Justice Durham was named president of the Conference of Chief Justices, a national organization that represents the top judges of the 50 states and U.S. territories. Both appointments are for one-year terms.

"Since her appointment to Utah's highest bench in 1982, Chief Justice Durham has been an effective ambassador for the judiciary," said Mary C. McQueen, NCSC president. "She has championed the cause of judicial education and worked to improve the administration of justice for nearly 30 years. She will bring that knowledge and passion to her leadership roles."

Utah State Courts Boards of Judges

The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level. The boards propose and adopt court rules, serve as liaison between local courts and the Judicial Council, and plan budget and legislative priorities.

BOARD OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE JAMES Z. DAVIS,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE JILL N. PARRISH,
Utah Supreme Court

JUSTICE MATTHEW B. DURRANT,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE WILLIAM A. THORNE, JR.,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE CAROLYN B. MCHUGH,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE MICHAEL J. WILKINS,
Utah Supreme Court

JUSTICE RONALD E. NEHRING,
Utah Supreme Court

MATTY BRANCH,
Board staff, Appellate Court Administrator

BOARD OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

JUDGE BEN HADFIELD, CHAIR,
First District Court

JUDGE LYNN PAYNE,
Eighth District Court

JUDGE TERRY CHRISTIANSEN,
Third District Court

JUDGE RANDALL N. SKANCHY,
Third District Court

JUDGE ERNEST W. JONES,
Second District Court

JUDGE DOUGLAS THOMAS,
Sixth District Court

JUDGE LYNN DAVIS,
Fourth District Court

JUDGE KATE TOOMEY,
Third District Court

JUDGE WALLACE A. LEE,
Sixth District Court

DEBRA MOORE,
Board staff, District Court Administrator

JUDGE DAVID MORTENSEN,
Fourth District Court

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE SCOTT JOHANSEN,
Chair, Seventh District Juvenile Court

JUDGE THOMAS M. HIGBEE,
Fifth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE MARK ANDRUS,
Second District Juvenile Court

JUDGE DANE NOLAN,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE SUCHADA BAZZELLE,
Fourth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE STEPHEN VAN DYKE,
Second District Juvenile Court

JUDGE CHARLES BEHRENS,
Third District Juvenile Court

RAY WAHL, BOARD STAFF,
Juvenile Court Administrator

BOARD OF JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE JERALD L. JENSEN,
Chair, Davis County and Sunset City Justice Courts

JUDGE DAVID L. MILLER,
Centerville City, Fruit Heights City and North Salt Lake Justice Courts

JUDGE JOSEPH M. BEAN,
Syracuse Justice Court

JUDGE G. A. "JODY" PETRY,
Uintah County Justice Court and Naples City Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative

JUDGE RONALD R. HARE,
Millard County and Fillmore City Justice Courts

JUDGE CLAIR POULSON,
Duchesne County Justice Court

JUDGE DAVID C. MARX,
Hyde Park and North Logan City Justice Courts

JUDGE KEITH STONEY,
Saratoga Springs and West Valley City Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative

JUDGE BRENDAN P. McCULLAGH,
West Valley City Justice Court, Judicial Council Representative

RICHARD SCHWERMER,
Board staff, Assistant State Court Administrator

PRESIDING JUDGES

The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the court or district and is responsible for effective court operation. The presiding judge implements and enforces rules, policies, and directions of the Judicial Council and often schedules calendars and case assignments.

During the past few years, the Utah State Courts have embarked on an initiative to better define and strengthen the role of the presiding judges. This process has included review and revision of existing rules and statutes, along with training that is designed to enhance the judge's skills in handling administrative duties.

PRESIDING JUDGES

UTAH SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice Christine M. Durham

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Eric Ludlow

COURT OF APPEALS
Judge James Z. Davis

FIFTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Hans Chamberlain

FIRST DISTRICT COURT
Judge Larry Jones

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Wallace A. Lee

SECOND DISTRICT COURT
Judge Michael Lyon

SIXTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Paul Lyman

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Paul Iwasaki

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge George M. Harmond

THIRD DISTRICT COURT
Judge Robert Hilder

SEVENTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Mary Manley

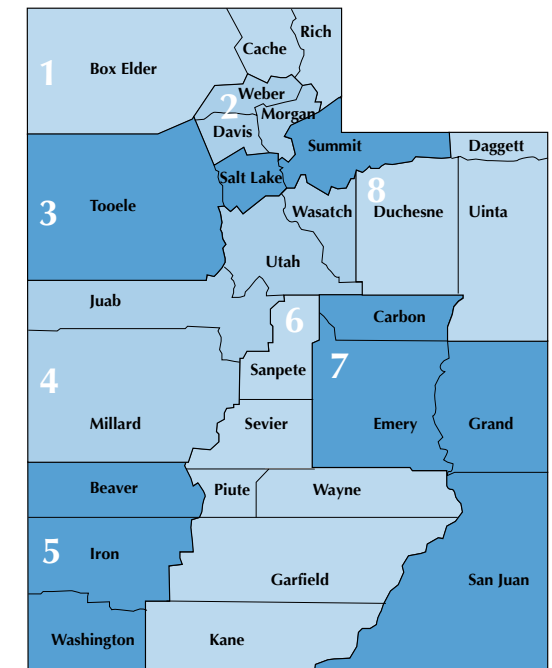
THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Christine Decker

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Lynn Payne

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Derek Pullan

EIGHTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Larry Steele

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Sterling Sainsbury



TRIAL COURT EXECUTIVES

The Utah State Courts' trial court executives are responsible for day-to-day supervision of non-judicial administration of the courts. Duties include hiring and supervising staff, developing and managing a budget, managing facilities, managing court calendars, and developing and managing court security plans.

APPELLATE COURTS

Matty Branch

FIRST DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Joe Derring

SECOND DISTRICT COURT

Sylvester Daniels

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Beani Martinez

THIRD DISTRICT COURT

Peyton Smith

THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Bruce Thomas

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT

Paul Vance

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

James Peters

FIFTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Rick Davis

SIXTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Wendell Roberts

SEVENTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Bill Engle

EIGHTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Russell Pearson

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for organizing and administering all of the non-judicial offices of the Utah State Courts. Activities include implementing the standards, policies, and rules established by the Utah Judicial Council. The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities outlined in the Utah Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator in performing these duties and responsibilities. Also assisting the state court administrator are personnel in finance, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, law, planning, public information, rules, and technology. Mediators, Office of the Guardian ad Litem, a District Court capital case law clerk, and a Juvenile Court law clerk are also based in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON UTAH'S STATE COURT SYSTEM, GO TO WWW.UTCOURTS.GOV.

Court Facility Update

St. George Courthouse

December 14, 2009, less than 22 months after the initial groundbreaking, the Fifth Judicial District unveiled a new St. George courthouse.

With the tremendous growth in Washington County, the previous courthouse could no longer accommodate the needs of the court's increasing caseload. In addition, the former facility did not meet the court requirements for technology and security.

The new 93,000 sq. ft. courthouse has been built on Tabernacle Street in the city's downtown historic district and features a historical design with a red sandstone exterior and colonial-style columns. The interior woodwork is a traditional design with a historic motif. The six acres of space allows for ample

public parking and future courthouse expansion.

The three-story courthouse—designed by VCBO Architects—is a linear structure similar in configuration to the Gordon R. Hall Courthouse in Tooele. The courthouse houses eight finished courtrooms, offices for district court, juvenile court, juvenile probation, the Office of Guardian Ad Litem, and mediation.

The courtrooms are larger than the former courtrooms and include the latest in courtroom technology as well as an infrastructure for evidence-based presentations. Holding cells for prisoners have been built adjacent to the courtrooms to improve security.

The property for the courthouse was acquired by the state through a unique three-way trade between the state, city,



and school district. Ownership of the current courthouse facility will eventually be transferred to the city of St. George. The general contractor for the courthouse was Okland Construction.

Ogden Juvenile Courthouse

Projections show that by 2020, referrals in the Second District Juvenile Court in Ogden will increase by 41 percent. To accommodate this expected growth, additional judges will need to be selected and court staff hired. The challenge is where to house additional staff to accommodate this increasing caseload. The existing Juvenile Courthouse does not meet current court security or ADA guidelines, nor is the courthouse able to accommodate future growth.

During the 2008 Legislative session, legislators approved funding to purchase four acres for the new Second District Juvenile Courthouse. The proposed courthouse will house up to eight courtrooms; five to be completed initially and three to be shelled to allow for future growth.

The Utah State Courts is now seeking additional funding to build the new courthouse. If funding is approved during the 2010 Legislative session, the Second District Juvenile Court will be even better prepared to deliver justice to youth in Ogden.



Awards, Honors, Recognition

HONORABLE JUDITH S.H. ATHERTON,

Third District Court, *Judge of the Year*, Utah State Bar

VIRGINIA BARKER,

Case manager, Eighth District Court, *Meritorious Service Award*, Utah Judicial Council

DOUG CALL,

SAFE information analyst, Division of Child and Family Services, *Service to the Courts Award*, Utah Judicial Council

LISA COLLINS, PENNY RAINALDI, NICOLE GRAY,

Records Quality Award, Utah Judicial Council

HOLLIE CURTIS,

Judicial services manager, Sixth District Court, *Meritorious Service Award*, Utah Judicial Council

HONORABLE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,

Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court, *2008 Transparent Courthouse Award*, Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System

HONORABLE MICHAEL KWAN,

Taylorsville Justice Court, *Outstanding Asian-American Professional*, Utah Asian Chamber of Commerce

HONORABLE CAROLYN B. MCHUGH,

Court of Appeals, *Dorothy Merrill Brothers Award for the Advancement of Women in the Legal Profession*, Utah State Bar

HONORABLE TYRONE E. MEDLEY,

Third District Court, *A Night of Champions Award*, YMCA

HONORABLE RONALD E. NEHRING,

Utah Supreme Court, *2009 Justice Court Amicus Curiae Award*

BARBARA PROCARIONE,

Judicial services manager, Seventh District Court, *Meritorious Service Award*,
Utah Judicial Council

HONORABLE REUBEN RENSTROM,

South Ogden Justice Court, 2009 *Justice Court Service Award*

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT WORK CREW PROGRAM,

Helping Hands Award, Ogden City School District

HONORABLE ELAYNE STORRS AND THE CARBON COUNTY JUSTICE COURT,

Justice Court of the Year Award

ROGER O. TEW, ESQ.,

Utah League of Cities and Towns, 2009 *Amicus Curiae Award*, Utah Judicial Council

UTAH SUPREME COURT,

Sunshine Award, Utah Society of Professional Journalists

HONORABLE ANDREW A. VALDEZ,

Third District Juvenile Court, *Founders Day Award*, University of Utah Alumni Association

NANCY VOLMER,

Public information officer, AOC, *Judicial Administration Award*

Judges Who Retired From the Bench in 2009

JUDGE SHEILA K. MCCLEVE, *Third District Court*

JUDGE GARY D. STOTT, *Fourth District Court*

JUDGE JOHN R. ANDERSON, *Eighth District Court*

JUDGE RODNEY S. PAGE, *Second District Court*

JUDGE HOWARD H. MAETANI, *Fourth District Court*

JUDGE RUSSELL W. BENCH, *Court of Appeals*

JUDGE PAMELA T. GREENWOOD, *Court of Appeals*

In Memoriam

HONORABLE CALVIN GOULD, *Second District Court, retired*

HONORABLE JAMES B. KILBY, *Summit County Justice Court, retired*

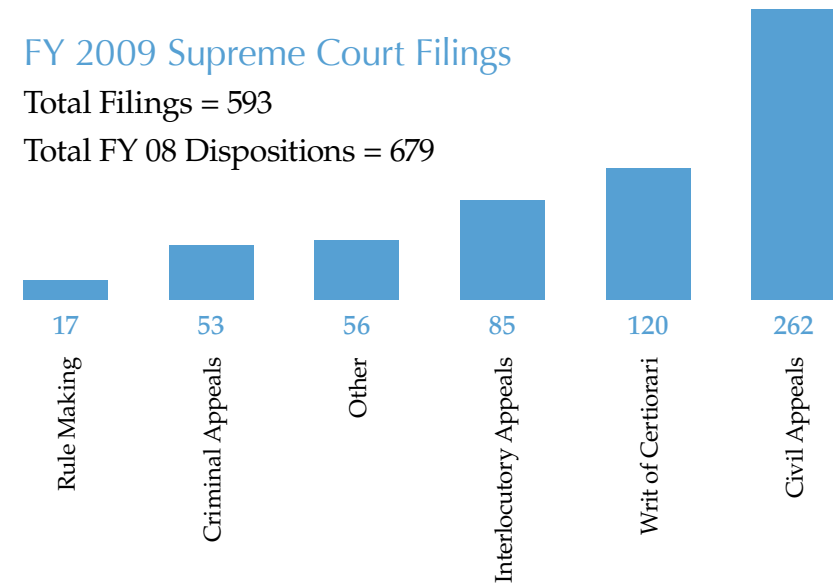


2009 Courts Caseload

FY 2009 Supreme Court Filings

Total Filings = 593

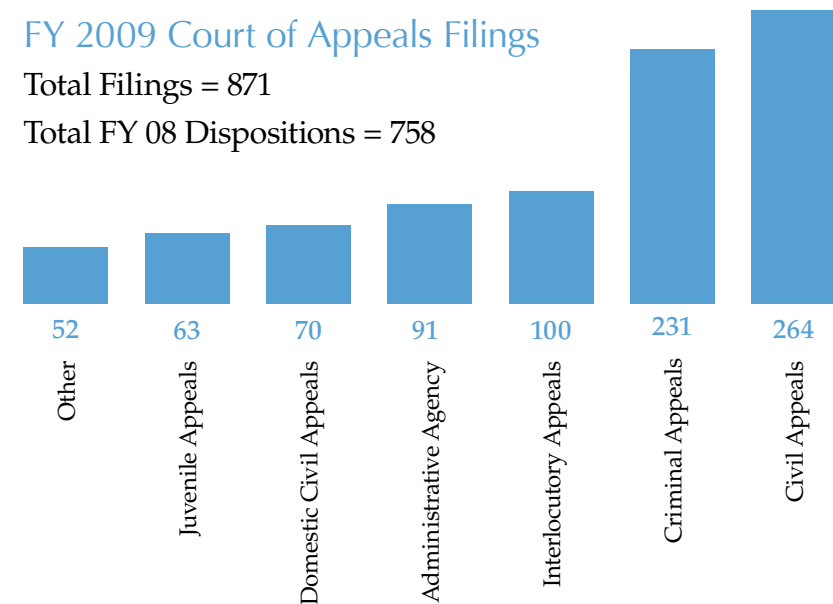
Total FY 08 Dispositions = 679



FY 2009 Court of Appeals Filings

Total Filings = 871

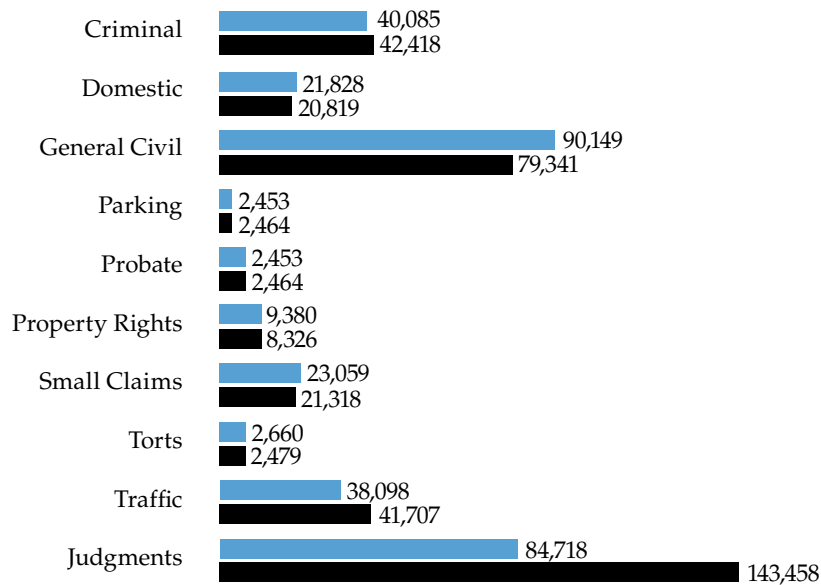
Total FY 08 Dispositions = 758



FY 2009 District Court Filings & Dispositions

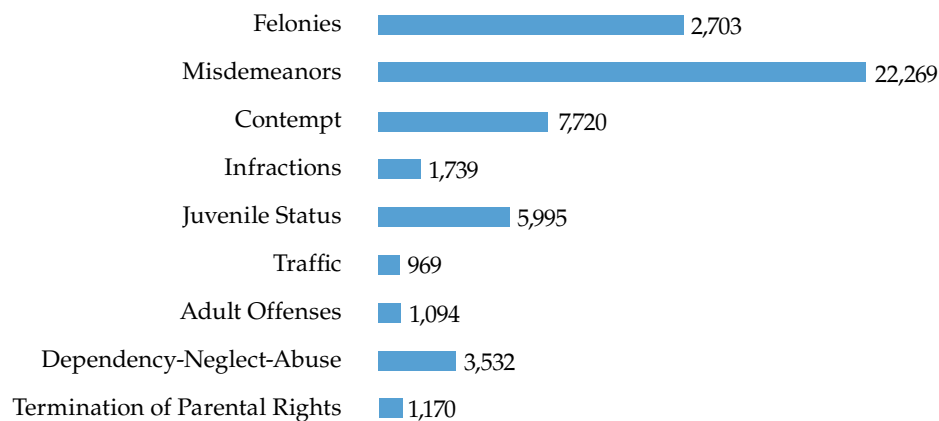
■ Total Filings = 321,166

■ Total Dispositions = 370,799



FY 2009 Juvenile Court Referrals

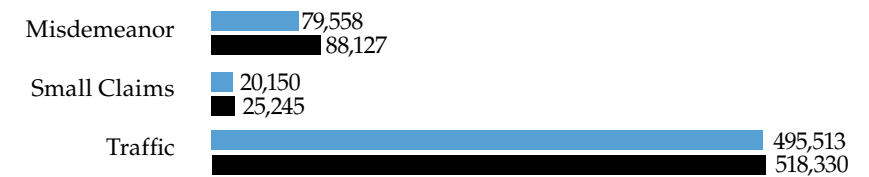
Total Filings = 47,191



FY 2009 Justice Court Filings and Dispositions

■ Total Filings = 595,221

■ Total Dispositions = 631,702



FY 2010 Annual Judicial Budget

As Part of State of Utah Budget. All Funds Including General Funds & Federal Funds

Total State Budget = \$11,152,627,000

Judicial Budget | 129,263,000

State Budget | \$11,023,364,000

General Funds Only *(Appropriated FY 2010 budget)*

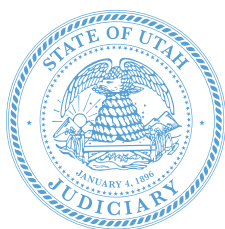
Total State Budget = \$1,874,978,000

Judicial Budget | \$117,358,000

State Budget | \$1,757,620,000

Administrative Office of the Courts
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Utah State Courts Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.